RETURNS FROM COUNTIES.

MEETING OF THE STATE BOARD. THE VOIR OF NEW-YORK, KINGS AND ST. LAW RENCE NOT RECEIVED.

ALBANT, Nov. 19.—The meeting of the State Board of Cauvassers this afternoon lasted only half an hour, when it adjourned until to-morrow at 4 o'clock to await the arrival of returns from St. Lawrence, New-York and Kings Counties, and the correction of Richmond County returns. The arrival of Roscoe Conkling ad ex-Corporation Counsel William C. Whitney in the ming, and the conference they held with Francis son at the Kenmore gave rise to the belief tha nething of interest might occur at the meeting al Mr. Conkling, however, took the 3 o'clock train for Uties without going near the Capitol, and having seen no one except John F. Smith, and the lawyers. It is expected that Mr. Conking will return to this city

The Board of Canvassers met a few minutes after. e'clock in the office of the Secretary of State. The Demo-cratic members had previously consulted and agreed to abide by the established custom that the Secretary of State should preside. As soon as the board met Attorney-General O'Brien therefore moved that General Carract as chairman. He put the motion and there was no dis-sent. Deputy-Secretary of State Anson S. Wood then presented the returns as far as received, stating that County Clerk Keenan had telegraphed him that the New-York returns would reach Albany early in the morning, and the County Clerk of St. Lawrence had telegraphed that his returns would be sent at 6 p. m. By mistake in the Madison footing two o'clock in the office of the Secretary of State. The Demo at 6 p. m. By mistake in the Madison footing two ots had been footed as only two blank votes i otal instead of seventy-two blank votes, one blan for each elector scratched, thus making a difference of seventy in the votes. Attorney-General O'Brien held that it would not be necessary to send the returns back to the County Clerk as his affidavit, which Colone to the County Clerk as his affidavit, which Colonel Wood read, established the error, and the Board, therefore, had power to make the correction.

A similar mistake was made in the Albany County returns, but the deputy clerk who tabulated the votes was present and stated the facts. He made affidavit to his statement and corrected the returns. An error was found in the Westchester returns. The Richmond County returns showed a difference of 950 between the totals of the votes given to each individual elector and the total vote given to all electors in the aggregate. The returns were just received this morning, and Colonel Wood states that he had been unable to ascertain where the discrepancy lay. Before adjourning the Board directed him to send a dispatch to the Richmond County clerk to ascertain the error and provide for its correction. The Kings County returns have also been telegraphed for.

for.
With these exceptions the footings are all made out and should the intesting three counties report to morrow and the Richmond error be corrected the canvass will be declared by to-morrow evening. Andrew S. Draper for the Republicans and Francis Lynde Stetson for the Democrats were present as were several spectators. The customary informal notice of their election and the time of meeting will be mailed to Presidential electors-elect to morrow and the formal certificate after the completion

OFFICIAL VOTE OF NEW-YORK CITY. CLEVELAND'S PLURALITY ANYWHERE FROM 43,06

To 43,130.

The Board of County Canvassers yesterda concluded its labors by officially declaring the number of

votes cast for each candidate at the recent election. In	XXIst District—Henry A Barnum (Rep). C P Kearney (T, D C & I H)
the subjoined statement the vote for the highest and	C P Kearney (I, D Carri)
lowest elector on the Republican and Democratic rickets	Barnum's majority
ta given The canvassers were engaged for several hours	XXIId District—J L Gerety (C D & I H) John T McDonald (Tam)
in signing the returns. The following is the vote as de-	John T McDonald (Tam)
elarel:	John C Graham (Rep)
The state of the s	Gearty's plurality
PRESIDENTIAL ELECTORS 133,157	XXIIId District—Jacob A Cantor (Tatn) Leroy B Crane (Ind Rep) James E Graybill (C D & I II James A Colvin (Rep) Philip Reilly (Ind)
Defective 1.477	Cantor's plurality
Biank	www.b District-John B Shea (C D & I H)
Plurality for Ottendorfer over the lowest Repub- lican elector 43,065 For Corning over the highest Republican elector 43,130	XXIVth District—John B Shea (C D & I H) Harry Orvington (Rep) Richard M Brano (Tan) Charles S Lord (Ind)
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE COURT OF APPEALS.	Shea's plurality
Charles Anderson (Rep.) 218,903	ALDERMEN.
ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE CULR V ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE CULR V ASSOCIATE JUDGES OF THE CULR V Charies A. Rapallo (Dem.) 218,003 Isaac I. Rice (Butler-Dem.) 1,456 Patrick H. Cowen (Butler Dem.) 5,98 Waiter Farrington (Prohib) 598 Virgil A. Willard (Prohib.) 591	1st District—Thomas Cleary (C D). Cornellus Flynn (Tain). Samuel B Willis (Ind).
	Cleary's plurality
Por the amendment 109.761 Against the amendment 1.778	Hd District—Thomas P Walsh (C D) Patrick Divver (Tam)
Majority for the amendment107,983	Walsh's majority
ENTERON OFFICE IN CONCUES.	THE District P N Oakley (C D)
V1th District—Nicholas Muller (Dem). 13,307	IIId District—P N Oakley (C D) Edward J Biley (Fam) William E Morris (Rep).
Bernard M. Prelle	Oakley's plurality
	IVth District—James B Mulry (Tam) Charles Reitly (C D & 1 H) Daniel McDonald (Rep)
Muller's plurality 6.511	Charles Reilly (C D & I II)
VIIth District—John J. Adams (Dem)	Mulry's plurality
Adams's majority 7,636	Veb DistrictH W Jachne (C D)
VIIIth District—Samuel S. Cox (Dem). 19,386 William Hall (Bep). 4,483	Vth District—H W Jachne (C D)
Cox's majority 14,903	Jachne's plurality
1Xth District—Joseph Pulltzer (Dem)	VIth District—Owen McGinnis (Tam) Gustav Menninger (C D & I H Charles McGonigle (Rep)
Pulitzer's majority 7.021	McGinness's plurality
Pulitzer's majority	VIRh District-B T Morgan (Rep)
Hewitt's majority 6,862	Charles B Cotten (Ind)
Xith District—T. A. Merriman (Dem and Rep) 19,588 John Hardy (Tam-Dem) 11,563	Morgan's plurality
Merriman's majority 8,025	VIIIth District Frederick Finck (Rep)
XIIth District—Abraham Dowdney (Dem) 18,380 Henry C. Perley (Rep)	George Hall (Tam)
Dewdney's majority 7,026	Two Plants B P Kenney CF, C D & I H)
XIIIth District—Egbert L. Viele (Dem)	IXth District—B Barles H Morgan (Rep) William H Miller (Ind Rep) Isanc B Dorr (Ind) John McCarglil
Viele's plurality 6,595	
State of Park State of State Institute of State Ins	Kenney's plurality
2:IVth District—William G. Stahlnecker (Dem) 5.347 (in part) Edwin A. McAlpin (Rep) 3,854 Herbert A. Lee (Ind) 116	Xth District—Thomas Rothman (Rep) Herman Sulzer (C D & I H) Charles Schlarb

Stablnecker's plurality.

William R. Grace (C. D. and Cit's.) Jugh J. Grant (Tam. Dein.) Prederick S. Gibbs (Rep.) Charles N. Crittenden (Ind.)

dward V. Loew (C. D. and Ch's)... fills S. Paine (Tam. Dem.)... ohn F. Piummer (Rep.)... Hastings Graut (Ind.)...

Loew's plurality.....

Sanger's paramy posterior attorney.

Randolph B. Martine (C. D. and Citizene George H. Forster (Tam. Dem.).

Charles S. Spencer, (Rep.).

Chauncey Shaffer.

Martine's plurality

Messemer's plurality

JUDGES COURT OF COMMON PLEAS,

Joseph F. Daiy (Tam. Dem.
Richard L. Larremore (Tam. Dem.)

Henry Wilder Allen (C. D. and Cut's)

Edward Patterson (C. D. and Cut's)

Alfred Wagstaff (C. D. and Cit's)

Henry E. Howland (Rep.)

Theron G. Strong (Rep.)

Hugh L. Coie (Tam.)

Charles H. Khox (Rep.)

Les Phillips (Prohib.)

Charles H. Khok (Rep.).

Lee Phillips (Prohib.).

John P. Meyer (Prohib.).

Michael A. Meagher (Prohib.).

Joseph F. Daly (Tam.) received a plurality of 4,19.

Richard L. Larremore (Fam.) 3,128, and Henry Wild.

Allen (C. D. and Cit's) 91 votes over Edward Patterso

(C. D. and Cit's).

JUSTICK OF THE ELEVENT H JUDICIAL DISTRICT.
Leo C. Dessar (Tam & C D) 11.66
Frank Ethridge (Rep) 8.55

IId District—James Oliver (T C D & I H)

Thomas McGethrick(Ind Dem)
John Sweeney (Ind Dem)
Henry P, Lofte (Ind Dem)
William H. Clarke (Ind Dem)

| 111d District—Charles Elseman (Tam) | 2,964 | John C. Brogan (C D & I H) | 2,823 | Edwin R. Root (Rep) | 1,750 | C. F. J. Doody (Ind Dem) | 104

Oliver's plurality...... 6,029

Eiseman's plurality 141

Dessar's majority

Messemer's plurality

Sanger's plurality

PRESIDENT BOARD CF ALDERMEN
dolph L Sanger (C. D. and Cit's)
hn Cochrane (Tam. Denn.)
ohn C. O'Connor, jr., (Rep.)
illiam J. Boyhan (Ind.)

The state of the s	NEW			V-
T	John D		1,678	an qu th
-	Vith District—Edwar	n's plurality of F. Reilly (Tam) H. Jobes (C. D. & I. H.) C. Bruns (Rep)	1,845 4,756 2,934	in He
	Reilly'	s plurality	1,823	14 co
	Arcana .	La Banta (Pro)	-	28 T
-	Van . VIIIth District—Charle John	Alien's plurality	4.580 3,440 648	W
8	Frank	Walters (Ind. Dem)	18	an Il
-	IXth District—John James Judso	P. Rockafeller	5,060 4,615 121	111
	Xth District-Georg	ce F. Roesch (C D & I H).	4.700 4.043	W se
3	Chavio	es L. Miller (1 am)	658 3,783	00
o of		T Howe (Rep) Levy (T C D & I H)	801	ai m ti
	XIIth District—8. D. Danie Augus	Rosenthal (T D & I H) of Hanley (Tam) st Kohn (Rep) ge O. Goble (Ind Dem)	3.477 3,029 1,407 165	BACC
it y	Re Track District - John	esenthal's plurality	3,922 9,922	end i
of ie	Steph Thate Edwa	s S. Bliss (Tam)	1,690 1,431 1,639	ti oi m
i k if	XIVth District—Jacob	indolph's plurality Kunzeuman (C. D.) Soundberg (Tam) rick Doerr	2,511 2,190 1,787	11
d k	K	unzenman's plurality	1,321	M
1, 1.	W. J. James	Degute (Rep)	1,659	11
	XVIth District—Edwa Peter	cGoldrick's plurality rd P. Hagan (C D) F. Murray (Tain) R. Pope (Rep)	5,291 2,166 483	Si
decle	Н	agan's plurality	6.159	d re
Prest	Frank Jame	W. Rosere (Ind)	114	Con
dd	XVIIIth District—John Thom	Hara's plurality	1,133 4,224 3,668	fi fe h u
10- 8- 01	K	enpey's plurality	2.50	Pna
0- H1	*****	ne S. Ives (T C D and I H). ew Powell (Rep). S. Lewis (Ind)	-	fi co
15	XXth District-James	s Hargerty (T & I H) Rosenthal (Rep)	2,423	A
of in	Hage	r A Barnum (Rep) Keurney (T, D C & I H)	2,329	h d c li
ta ta	Barns	rm's majority	1,224	u t
e-	Genri	erety (C D & I H) T McDonald (Taun) C Graham (Kep) ty's plurality	1,020	2 4 2
17 15 18 15	XXIIId District—Jacob Lercy James	A Cantor (Tatn)	5,256 4,767 3 997 1,867	tl a
11 12 77	Canto	r's plurality	499	n or ie
15	Harry	B Shea (C D & I H)	2,321	W CO
485	Shea's	plurality	692	nin bi
8	Samue	as Cleary (C D)lius Flyan (Tato)	258	PI
1 8	IId District—Thoma Patric	's pluralitys P Walsh(C D)k Divver (Tam)	3,789 3,648	m
7 6	Walsh Hid District—P N O Edwar	's majorityyakley (C 19)y	3,913 9,861 1,865	th fr
3 4 1	Oakley	r's plurality	4.057	fis W
1 4 8	Dantel	s Heilly (CD & 14) McDonald (hep) 's plurality	1,183	w th
6 6 3	Vth District—H W John I	Jachne (C D)	3,670 3,208 18	aw age
3 87	Jachu VIth District—Owen	McGinnis (Tam)	372 4,097 3,441	2787
1142	MeGi	nness's plurality	646	A
8	E SOUTE O	Jorgan (Rep) J O'Donnell (C D & I H) es B Cotten (Ind) an's plurality		I I
5 0	VIIIth District Frede Samu Georg	erick Pinck (Rep)el Peyser (C D & I H)	$^{4,719}_{2,391}_{1,495}$	h hi li
6				tet
5		's pintally Kenney (T, C D & I H) es H Morgan (Rep) in H Miller (Ind Rep) B Dorr (Ind) McCargill	1,869 153 107	n H fi
17	Xth District—Thom	ey's plurality	4,321 3,606	a ti
3	Roths	nan's plurality	715	N P
18	y, J. G.	s T. Van Rensselaer (Rep) Voorhees (T, C D & I H) an Rensselaer's plurality	1,523	li o
17	James	E. DeLacey (C D & 1 H) Hamburger (Tam.) 8 McCounel (Rep)	-	8
19	D	eLacey's plurality ss A, Cowie (Rep) les P, Anderson (T & I H). el R, Herrick (C D)	1,083 5,682 1,797 1,674	8 01 1
75	*c	owie's plurality	3,885	li ti
16 4	John John John	E. Dennedy (Tam) J. Degnau (Kep) J. Schacht (Ind)	289 237	
14	XVth District—Mich.	icQuade's plurality acl McKenna (C D & I II) ard Brucks (Tam)	4,616 3,570	3 8
11	J. J. M	cKenna's plurality	1,046	n C ii
3033	Andr Thon	ph Morray (C D) ew Reily (T and I H) nas Rafferty (Rep) urray's plurality	2,025 457 2,089	8
8 7	XVIIth District—John Louis Arth	Quinn (T and C D) Wendel (Rep)	5,379 5,092 805	8
9 9 2		puinn's plurality	297	n d to
7 3 11	II.	fall's plurality	816	ii Ct
6 5 6 4	No of	B. Masterson (TC D & I H) position candidate & H Kerwin (C D and I H) & E. Fitzgeraid (Tam)	4,499	
4 8. IF	XXIst District—Edwa	erwin's majority	. 37	tisn
05	Harr	'Dwyer's majority	968 4,694	
71	Matt Henr Jose	les H. Reilly (C. D. & I. H.) hew Smith (Tam.). y Wohreich (Rep.) ph Kopetzky (Ind.) lek Langan (Ind.)	4,479 2,806 1,878 137	fi
18 13 19 15	Patri	celly's plurality	215 6,268	12 mm
17	Andr	ew Grunty (Ind. Dem.)	5,162 3,801 260	ti G
30 9	XXIVth District—Anth Thon John	ony Hariman (C.D.& I. H.) one J. Rush (Rep.) J. Clarke (Tann.)	3,249 3,104 2,774	fo
4	1	ge R. Tremper (ind.)	91	1 11

Thomas J. Rush (Rep.)... John J. Clarke (Tam.)... George R. Tremper (ind.).

THE RESULT IN KINGS COUNTY.

The official canvass of the votes east for

Presidential electors in Kings County was completed yesterday. Deputy County Clerk Barnard made up the

Hartman's plurality

d another to Secretary of State Carr, as the law reulres, while the original return will be sent to-day to
le State Board of Canvassers by measurer. The voic
the city was: Blaine, 50,913; Cleveland, 65,243;
ulter, 2,062; St. John, 1,286. In the county the result
as: Blaine, 53,514; Cleveland, 69,263; Butler, 2,143;
John, 1,341. Cleveland's plurality in Brooklyn is
1,330 and in the county 15,749. His majority in the
curty is 12,265. The total number of votes cast in the
sinty was 127,261. The number of registered voters
to failed to vote was 7,519. Cleveland's plurality is
less than the Democratic figures heretofore given.

HE NATIONAL COMMITTEE NOT IN DEBT. Inquiry was made of Treasurer Joseph D. ceks, of the Republican National Committee, yesterday to the truth of the charges which were made through he Sun and other papers that the committee was in cht and not paying its creditors. Mr. Weeks replied: "There is not a word of truth in it. There are a few

"There is not a word of truth in it. There are a lew ansettled accounts yet. But their amount is very small—a mere trifle when compared with the sum of \$192,000 which it is claimed we owe. I expect to get everything ettled to-day, with receipts in full, so that I can start r home to-night or to-morrow at the furthest."

settled to-day, with receipts in full, so that I can start for home to-night or to morrow at the furthest."

S. B. Elkins said: "The committee does not owe \$192,000 or any other considerable sum of money. It has settled all its bills, except a few little fag ends. There are always a few such. I do not know just what they amount to-a couple of thousands may be—but there is money to pay them with and Mr. Weeks expects to get them settled to-day. After all, what difference does it make whether we were in debt or not! It is a matter purely between our creditors and the committee. However, there's nothing in it. Of one thing you may be ever encouraged any betting. I myself never made a bettin my life on election or anything cise. The committee did not bet a dollar.

Senator J. B. Chaffer, chairman of the Executive Committee, denied with equal positiveness the stories about the committee, sindebtedness. Concerning the question of betting, he said: "I don't know what difference it makes whether the members of the committee utilized makes whether the members of the a million in ready cash, I would have bet every dollar of it on Mr. Blaine."

SENATOR LAPHAM'S SUCCESSOR. UCH TALK AMONG THE POLITICIANS-CANDIDATES

The prevailing topic among New-York politicians at ap-town resorts is the question of who shall succeed mater Lapham. The presence in the city yesterday of Senator Warner Miller, Congressman Frank Hiseock and Congressman Henry G. Burleigh lent zest to the iscussion. At the Fifth Avenue Hotel, a TRIBUNE reporter gathered much chat last evening, which is ummarized in this article. The friends of ex-Governor cornell are outspoken in asserting that he is not a candidate, but prefers to enter the gubernatorial race next fall. Chauncey M. Depew is a leading candidate, frequently mentioned. Mr. Hiscock is fully entered for the race, though he asserted most emphatically that he is "out of pelities," However, it is now generally understood that when a politician says he is out of polities he means it in the same sense as a woman says no to her lover. Mr. Lapham is understood not to be a candidate. Attorney-General Leslie W. Russell is a full-fledged candidate. President Arthur's name is constantly mentioned. Mr. Burleigh, whose position as the friend of the President in the Chicago Convention lends some weight to his statements, said: "I don't believe the President's name will be used at Albany. I do not believe he will permit it or that his best friends would advise it. It would be unseemly for him, occupying the highest office in the Nation, to come down into a struggle for a lower place. It isn't as if it could be tendered to him unanimously, and I don't be lieve he will enter the contest at all."

"Who would be your choice!"

"I haven't locked the field over yet, or fully made up my nollad. At a masty glance I think Levi!" Morten would fill the position most creditably. He would represent the business men of New-York City admirtably. His election would reflect great credit on the State. There is some talk of Mr. Evarts, but it would be atterly impossible to secure his election, unless all the Republican leaders and managers should consent and agree to it, and should go to Albany to enforce the agreement. Frank Hiscock is a candidate, but he cannot make it."

Senator Miller refrains from taking position for any one yet, saying that he teels a delicacy about the material. ornell are outspoken in asserting that he is not a

Senator Miller refrains from taking position for any one yet, saying that he feels a delicacy about the matter, since it is his colleague who is to be selected with whom he must work for the balance of his term. Last evening, however, he said that he thought the choice must come either from the legal profession or the business community. If from the first, he hoped a great awyer would be chosen; if from the second, a great misness man.

THE NEW-YORK SENATORSHIP. ANS OF THE PRESIDENT'S FRIENDS-MR. CONK-

hot support Governor Cleveland, because a letter to him had not been noticed, but who afterward fell into line, and which he called the Business Men's Cleveland and Hendricks Club, has tried no less than five times to parade and seronade some Brooklynites, including Becheer. For various reasons the demonstration has been postponed, twice because of doubt of Cleveland's election. All arrangements had been made for the affair last night, and the 14th Regiment Band had been secured. But the weather was too bad for tender-tooted cierks to venture out, and now it is announced that the threatened serenade will never take place.

J Hirsh, of the firm of Einstein, Hirsh & Co., insorters of laces, at Nos. 86 and 88 Franklin-st., who ived for ten years in the Southern States, in speaking the danger of allowing the "Solid South " to gam of the danger of allowing the "Solid South" to gain the ascendency in the Government of the United States, said recently to a Tentune reporter:

"The phase 'purity of the ballot' is a farce, to express myselt rolldly, when applied to some of the Southern States. They may as well take any Democrat and let him east the vote for the State of Alabama. In a county where the Republicans have a clear majority of 1,900 I challenge any man to find 200 Republican ballots in the box an hour after the election, although they have been rightly deposited there,"

THE FOOTINGS IN RICHMOND COUNTY.

ALBANY, Nov. 19.—The returns for electors y districts from Richmond County show a total of 03,567, while the footing of the tabulated statement shows 304,517. The names of only 34 Butler electors appear on the returns. A messenger from the Richmond County Clerk is expected to arrive here to-morrow morning to explain the discrepancies.

SPECULATING ON CLEVELAND'S POLICY.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 19. Representativelect Mitchell, of Connecticut, is in the city, and in answer to the question of a reporter, said that anybody who expects Governor Cieveland to pursue the old obey "To the victors belong the spoils," will be greatly solve. To the victors belong the spons, with be greatly list produced. He anticipates a conservative pelley and to exclude mere partisanship from consideration in making appointments. Mr. Mitchell added that among connectical Democrats little has been said so far about the make-up of the Cabinet.

OFFICIAL RETURNS OF MARYLAND. Annapolis, Nov. 19 .- The official returns the vote of Maryland, as filed in the office of the Secreary of State, is as follows: Cleveland, 96,932; Blaine 5,699; St. John, 2,791; Butler, 531; Cleveland's plu-ality 11,233, and majority 7,908.

CARL SCHURZ ON THE CIVIL SERVICE. WASHINGTON, Nov. 19 .- The Evening Star

Irom Carl Schurz:

In answering your letter of the 1 ith instant I can only say that I believe Mr. Cleveland will farthfully carry out the Civil Service law. He favored the emactment of a similar law in this State, and II has been strictly observed. I have no doubt he will, as President, act upon he same principles which he professed and adhered to as lovernor.

A REPUBLICAN'S ELECTION CONFIRMED. Michael O'Donnell, Democrat, was defeated or Assembly in the VIIIth District of Hadson County, for Assembly Male, Republican. O'Donnell claimed that fraud had been committed and demanded a recount. It was made yesterday and hereased wate's majority by 13 voice. Mr. O'Donnell will have to pay the expenses

A FEW WORDS FROM GENERAL WALLACE, General Lew Wallace, United States Minis-

way of Northern Europe, avoiding any place where I

might be quarantined on account of the cholera," said he to a TRIBUNE reporter last evening.

"Are the Turks making much improvement in the internal affairs of the Empire!" asked the reporter. "Well, not much," replied General Wallaco. "They

"Well, not much," replied General Wallace. "They are not a nation much given to internal improvement."

"How are they disposed toward America!"

"The Sulian has the most friendly feeling toward America and Americans. The Turks know and respect our power, too. As a rule the peoples of the East are only affected by a power of which they see some visible manifestations, but the Turks are fully aware of the great latent power of America. They know that we have been content not to make much show of power, but that we have leen content not to make much show of power, but that we have leen content not to make much show of power, but that we have leen content not to make much show of power, but that we have it. In fact, all intelligent Turks are well informed on American affairs."

"In what condition are the commercial relations between Turkey and the United States t"

"At present the Sublime Porte wants to put a heavy duty on our exports. The Government of Turkey can, of course, place any duties on imports that they please, but the United States will not submit to being discriminated against. The fact is, the Turkish Government is very anxious to raise money and thinks that this is a good way to do it."

BASEBALL MEN IN CONFERENCE.

The eighth annual meeting of the National The eighth annual meeting of the National League of Professional Baseball Clubs was held at the Fifth Avenue Hotel yesterday. The session was called to order at 12 o'clock by President A. G. Mills, with the following delegates present: J. B. Day and W. S. Appleton, of New York; J. Jewett and Spencer Clinton, of Buffalo; A. H. Soden and H. W. Conaut, of Boston; A. G. Spalding and J. A. Brown, of Chicago: H. T. Root and J. E. Allen, of Providence; W. G. Thompson, of Detroit; George W. Howe, of Cleveland, and A. S. Roach and John I. Rogers, of Philadelphia. The reading of the minutes was dispensed with, so as to get at once to more important business. The communications of Shaw and others were taken up for action and on motion the fol-

others were taken up for action and on motion the fol-lowing preamble and resolution was adopted:

Whereas, F. L. Shaw and several other players who have been disqualified for deserting League Clubs, have ap-piled for reinstatement, or that they may be made eligi-ble to engage with National agreement clubs; and Whereas, This League will never consent to the rein-statement of any player who has deserted or may here-after desert any club identified with this League; it is therefore.

Resolved, That the said applications are denied.

President Mills presented a report as Chairman of the Arbitration Committee, and recommendations therein contained, which was fully adopted. The meeting next contained, which was many adoptions to the League Consti-lation. Section No. 61 was so amended that in case a club ferfeited a game by reason of the violation [of the playing rules the club at fault incurs a penalty of \$300. Section No. 65 was so amended as to include tie games (when five or more innings have been played) in the aver-ages. Section No. 67 was amended so as to require the home club to furnish the League secretary with the score of the tie games.

A session of the Board of Directors was held previous

A session of the Board of Directors was held previous to the regular meeting, and the championship was duly awarded to the Providence Club.

The delegates spent the evening debating and suggesting many changes in the playing rules and constitution, but without actually accomplishing any real business. Among the changes suggested to be acted on to-day were overhand throwing and enlarging the pitcher's box. Rules for the official scorers will also be considered. All but three of the delegates seemed to be in favor of keeping the pitcher's arm below the shoulder and this suggestion will probably be carried out. The meeting adjourned at 11 p. m., to meet again this moraling at 10. A president and a board of directors will be elected to-day. N. E. Young will probably be elected to the former position.

PURCHASED BY A BASEBALL ASSOCIATION.

Boston, Nov. 19.-The Boston Baseball Association has purchased of the Hammet heirs the South End ground, occupied by it for a number of years. The price paid was \$100,000. The purchase was necessitated by the determination of the heirs to divide the property into lots to be sold at auction.

ARRIVAL OF THE CRUISER ATLANTA.

DESCRIPTION OF THE NEW VESSEL-HOW HER ARMAMENT IS DIVIDED.

The Naval Advisory Board of 1881, of which Rear-Admiral John Rodgers was president, recommended to Congress that thirty-eight unarmored steel cruisers of different classes should be built, as a peace navy. Under the authorization of Congress John Roach & Sons were given contracts to build a steel cruiser, the Chicago, of about 4,000 tons displacement, two smaller steel cruisers, the Atlanta and Boston, of 3,000 tons displacement

THE NEW-YORK SENATORSHIP.

PLANS OF THE FRESIDAT'S FRIENDS—MR. CONKLING'S ATTITUDE.

ALBANY, NOV. 19.—"Clint" Wheeler's statement of President Arthur's position toward the United
States Senatorship, coincides with the opinion of Mr. Arthur's friends here. One of the President's most tandate
friends in this city and strongest supporters at Chicago
said to-day: "President Arthur will not enter into a
fight for the Semborial nomination. He felt deeply
wounded because the New York State delegation did not
vote for him solidly at Chicago as he believed I' at the
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vote for him solidly at Chicago as he believed I' at he
vote for him solidly at Chicago as he believed I' at he
vote for him solidly at Chicago as he noticed, but who after ward the
was entitled to that support. He naturally feels that if
the nomination for Senator should be given him without
a contest it would be an 'indorsement' by the State
while the President therefore will not exercity no ambilition of his to reactive it also have been been believed I' at he
would not take a fusion nomination if such a thing were
possible."

A SERENADE THAT WILL NOT BE GIVEN.

The organization of Brooklyn dry goods clerks, messengers, drivers and cash boys, which was, started by
David T. Lyuch, formerly self-named "Colonel," of the
Hancock Legion (whe early in the campaign would
hot support Governor Cleveland, because a letter to
him had not been noticed, but who afterward fell into
him, and had been entitled, but who afterward fell into
him, had not been noticed, but who afterward fell into
him, had not been noticed,

NO PURITY OF THE BALLOT IN THE SOUTH. NOT A RRISK DEMAND FOR ALLIGATORS.

"How much for the alligator?"

"Twenty dollars."

The inquisitive man walked away, and the proprietor of the Broadway store, whose entrance was guarded by a huge alligator, turned to a Tribune reporter and said: "I have been asked the same question at least fifty times a day for a week, and have come to the conclusion that alligators excite more curiosity than love. This one is a fine, full-grown specimen. I secured him in Florida, where his kind are not unfrequently treated by taxider-mists. Twenty dollars includes no over-charge, as the hide always commands a price in the leather trade. If I sell him at all it will be to a museum, unless some one gets it into their head to present him to a friend as a Christmas present." alligators excite more curiosity than love. This one is a

TELEGRAPH OPERATORS MEETING AND DINING. The annual meeting of the Telegraphers' Mutual Benefit Association was held in this city yester-day. Among the delegates present were W. H. Young, nanager of the Western Union Company at Washington; J. W. Tillinghast, superintendent of Buffalo; S. W. Eldridge, chief operator of Boston; G. L. Lang, of Boston, superintendent of the New-York and New-England Railroad Company; S. S. Garwood, of Philadelphia; C. R. Traey, manager of the Western Union of Wheeling; John McKoble, of the Western Union, of Chicago, and M. M. Prescott, of Pittsburg, A. R. Brewer, secretary of the Western Union Company, presided. The association now has about 3,000 members. The reserve fund amounts to \$35,000, of which \$33,000 is invested in Western Union bonds and \$2,000 in Gold and Stock bonds. The receipts during the year in the first division, from assessments and fees, were \$31,484, and the death claims paid during the year were \$21,300. In the evening there was a dinner at the Field Building. J. W. Tillinghast, superintendent of Buffalo; S. W. El

TRANSATLANTIC TRAVELLERS.

Among those who sailed on the steamer Normandle for Havre yesterday were Count and Countess Du Dore, Mr. and Mrs. Andrew D. Lillie, the Princess Dadisn, E. De La Chapelle, Madame Carnila Hennequin, Dadhin, E. De La Unipene, Macame Carmin Irribedon, and Leon Rheims.

The steamer England brought, among others, the Rev. W. E. Morgan, the Rev. E. B. Hopkins, Percy shillips, Professor Valentine Valentine, Stewart Hutton, Miss Nicholson, and Mr. and Mrs. George Young.

George F. Betts, of No. 102 Madison-ave., with Mrs. Betts and his two daughters, Miss Fanny and Miss Nima Betts, sailed on the Elder, and will pass the winter in

Rome.

Notwithstanding the early hody—6 o'clock—at which the new Cunard steamst.p Umbrin sailed on her return trip to Liverpool yesterday, her decks presented an animatod scene. Among her passengers was Levi P. Morton, United States Minister to France. Another passenger was A. D. Bryce-Douglass, the designer and builder of the engines of the Umbria, Arizona, Alaska, and other fast transatiantic vessels. Admirai A. M. Lyons, Russell Sturgis, jr., Professor Kikuchi, Sir Kichard Temple, C. C. Corbin and wife, and Junius S. Morgan also sailed.

FAILURE OF JAMES W. BOUTON. James W. Bouton, importer of books, at No. 705 Broadway, made an assignment yesterday to William H. Post, with preferences for \$28,652 50. He began business in 1856, and for a number of years made a specialty of importing books which were printed in France. Without giving particulars, Mr. Bouton said yesterday that the nominal value of his masets exceeded his liabilities by about \$18,000.

REDUCING DISTILLERY CAPACITIES. CINCINNATI, O., Nov. 19.-The Western Ex-

LETTERS FROM THE PEOPLE.

THE NEW LAW OF FORGERY. CRIME TO PUBLISH FORGED INDORSEMENTS OF SENTIMENTS AFFECTING POLITICAL OPINIONS

OR VOTES. o the Editor of The Tribune.

Sir: Of course everybody of common sense knew that the talk of *The Times* about the "forgery" of election returns was an expression of senseless rage. I am glad, but also surprised, to find that you notice it as you do this morning. Are you quite serious enough in your allusions to the new law defining forgery which the Editor of The Times has conspicuously violated?

The history of that law is brief and interesting. After the discovery of the man who forged the infamous Morey

letter and of his coadjutors in the Democratic National Committee, it was found that there was no law under which the principal or those couniving at his crime could be punished. Yet their crime was one of the most dangerous class of forgeries, intended as it was to defeat the will of the people in the selection of the head of their Govern-ment. Mr. John I. Davenport, to whom we largely owe the registration laws which so effectually prevent fraud in another way, drafted an act which personally he pressed through the last Legislature, and which makes forgeries similar to that of the Morey letter punishable by fine and imprisonment as other forgeries are. This law was approved by Governor Cleveland, now President-elect, elected, as I believe, through the agency, among others, of The Times in flagrant violation of that law. The law reads as follows, the Italies being my own and designed

AN ACT DECLARING CERTAIN ACTS TO BE FOR-

AN ACT DECLARING CERTAIN ACTS TO BE FORGERIES, AND PROVIDING FOR THEIR PUNISHMENT.

SEC. 1. Every person who, with intent to injure or
defraud, shall falsely make, alter, forge or counterfeit, or
shall cause, aid, abet, assist or otherwise comive at, or
be a party to, the making, altering, forgins or counterfeiting of any letter, telegram, report or other written
communication, paper or instrument, by which making,
altering, forging, or counterfeiting, any otner person
shall be in any manner injured in his good name, standing, position or general reputation, shall be adjudged
guilty of forgery, and upon conviction shall be punished
by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars, or imprisonment for not more than three years, or both.

SEC. 2. Every person who shall siter, or shall cause,
aid, abet or otherwise connive at, or be a party to, the
attering of any letter, telegram, report or other written
communication, paper or instrument, purporting to have
been written or signed by another person, or any paper
purporting to be a copy of any such paper or writing,
where no original existed, which said letter, telegram,
report or other written communication, paper or instrument, or paper purporting to be a copy thereof, as aforesaid, the person uttering the same shall know to be false,
forged or counterfeited, and by the uttering of which the
sentiments, opinions, conduct, character, prospects, interests or rights of such other person shall be misrepresented or otherwise injuriously affected, shall be adjudged
guilty of forgery, and upon conviction shall be punished
by a fine of not less than \$500 or imprisonment for not
more than three years.

Sec. 3 This act shall take effect humediately.

Now let me tell you, what possibly you already know,
some of the circumstances of the publication of

Now let me tell you, what possibly you already know, some of the circumstances of the publication of the forgery of James G. Blaine's initials to a some of the circumstances of the publication of the forgery of James G. Blaine's initials to a false indorsement of an editorial article stolen from your office, as you say, by a discharged proofreader. About one month before the publication of the forgery in The Times an individual was hawking the original editorial about the offices of Democratic newspapers ofering it for sale. It was taken to the office of The Times among others, but at that time nothing was said about any indorsement upon it by Mr. Blaine. It soon appeared that the article had been surreptitiously obtained from The Thiune office, and a subordinate editor of The Times, to whom it was shown, declined to use it on the express ground that it was so stolen. Subsequently as fac-simile of the Fisher letter with Mr. Blaine's genuine initials was published in The Times, and there was no reason why the Editor could not have known, from his own files, what the genuine signature of Mr. Blaine looked like. But two weeks later the Editor of The Fishes comes out with a plate purporting to give a portion of The Timeux editorial with the forged indorsement and initials of "J. G. B.," accompanied with comments designed to injure the Republican enablishes with the Independent and Stalwart Republican candidate with the Independent and Stalwart Republican enablishes. If not enough to defeat them.

The Independent Republican Committee purchased from somebody who stole the article and who forged the indorsement and initials, the right to use it. The committee made the tac simile plates. They were supplied directly to The Times, and a large number of other plates of the same were searct of Mr. W. S. Andrews, who forwarded them to papers in various parts of the same man who, acting in the same capacity with the Democratic State Committee in 1880, arranged with the publisher of Truth to send plates of the forged Morey letter to all parts of the country for use in Democratic papers.

New-York, Nov. 19, 1884.

THE PALATKA FIRE.

THE PALATKA FIRE.

To the Editor of the Telbuns.

Shi: There was not one particle of truth in the whole story about the Palatka fire, on the evening of November 7. There was not one particle of truth in the whole story about the Palatka fire, on the evening of November 7. There was not one particle of truth in the whole story about the Palatka fire, on the evening of November 7. There was not one particle of truth in the whole story about the Palatka fire, on the evening of November 7. There was not one particle of the truth in the whole story about the Palatka fire of the truth the writer of the truth the store of the truth the dames had extended to the already blot in the thames, and before the machine reached the seem of the truth the Oscardene pile, there was then no such that the oscardene pile, there was then no such of the place the citizens would have torn down and demoitable the small frame building in which the receipted in the place the citizens would have torn down and demoitable the small frame building in which the foreign that the place the citizens would have torn down and the place the citizens would have torn down and demoitable the small frame building in which the foreign that of the complete the place that the place the citizens would have torn down and the place the citizens would have torn down and the place the citizens would have torn down and the place that the place tha

can become so estranced, and column and page be open for the scattering of known falsehood, it must be wholly untrustworthy in all matters where personal interest may be involved.

An honest press is one of the nation's strongest bulwarks. Partisanship may be toyalty; but if loyalty involves the gross misrepresentation of truth, or the surrendering of vital issues for sectional ends, the sooner justice becomes the test the purer the State and the wiser and stronger the rule. This is the hour for soberly canvassing the press, and letting that portion of it severely alone which has made commerce of scandal and given indorsement to vice.

New-York, Nov. 15, 1884.

THE SMITHTOWN POLL.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: Your correspondent in his account of the Suffolk County canvass referred to Supervisor Moses R. Smith, of Smithtown, as ignorant of his duties in not procuring from the inspectors of election the original return of the canvass at Smithtown poll. It is only justice to that supervisor to state that he was neither ignorant or neglectful of his duties in that respect. It was the duty of the inspectors to oring the return to him, and duty of the inspectors to bring the return to him, and upon their failure to do so he made search for it and was credibly informed that it had been ignorantly taken with credibly informed that it had been ignorabily taken winits duplicate to the County Clerk's office; and he went-to
the meeting of the Hoard of Canvassers at Riverhead,
where the Clerk's office is situated, expecting to find the
original return there. It was not there, and he subsequently ascertained that the inspectors had left it at the
town elerk's office of the town, with its deplicate, where
he found it. The whole affair was a natural mistake,
which would not have created the silkness coameat in
any ordinary canvass.

Wilmor M. Smith.

KEEPING THE FAITH.

To the Editor of The Tribune.
Sir: I intended to be the first to congratulate you on the giorious work that THE TRIBUNE had done (almost single-handed) in the last campaign. It is deserving of the highest honor. We'll hold to it and to the old Republican party, which in is good trim for an-ather cannaise. New York, Nov. 13, 1884.

A VALUABLE TEXT-BOOK. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: If the series of speeches which Mr. SIR: If the series of spectres to the election should be collected and published in book form, they would have an extensive sale. Thousands of people would be glad to possess and preserve these unequalled expositions of the principles and policies that concern the American people, not alone as a relic of the cam-

paign, but for the solid wisdom, broad statesmanshi and "golden texts" that abound all through them. The would be valuable to every student of public affairs will not some publisher go into the enterprise!

Cityton Springs, N. I., Nov. 13, 1834. O. S. ADAMS.

AREA AND POPULATION OF THE BRITISE

EMPIRE.
To the Editor of The Tribune. SIR: In a recent TRIBUNE appeared as article criticising the statements made at the meeting of the British Association at Montreal, as to the extent and population of the British Empire. Bear with me, if I

population of the British Empire. Bear with me, if I criticise the critic.

Look at any map of North America and you will see how impossible it is for any one to know the area of British America. The northern part has never been surveyed. The coast line even has only been certainly fixed at a few points far distant from each other, while between these the lines are assumed; nor do we know how many of these points are islands. It is very doubtful whether even Hudson's Bay has been surveyed with sufficient accuracy to enable us to give its area within many thousands of square miles. Our authorities diffusione hundreds of thousands as to the area of British America, the part of the British Empire nearest us. Nay it seems doubtful whether any one can tell, within half a million of square units, what is the area of this one of the British possessions. The same uncertainty exists in South Africa, for we do not know exactly what is the northern boundary of the British possessions there again, can any one inform us that there has ever been a scientific determination of the area of British India of Australia! We should like to find it if there has. Yet we Australia? We should like to find it if there has. Yet we

Australia! We should like to find it if there has. Yet we find these areas given with the greatest minuteness in our books, only it will trouble us to find two authorities out of some dozen or more we may consult, which will agree. We guess at the areas of the different divisions (or use other people's guesses) and then add up the areas thus found, and find fault because some one cise has a result different from ours.

I will venture the assertion that no one of us knows the area of the British Empire within a million of square miles. To illustrate: In the census of 1880 for the first time was given, with an attempt at selentific accuracy, the areas of the different States and Ferritories in the United States. The result was that all the areas given in the census of 1870 and in our school books were wrong, Many of them differed to the extent of thousands of square miles from those given in our school gographies or gazetteers. In a few instances the difference was many thousands. I do not remember finding the area of a single State or Territory, or of the District of Columbia, exactly correct in any of the dozen books examined, though perhaps I have forgotten a few. So much for areas. As to population, it should be better, but the statement given by Mr. Kiddle is not very encourasing. The census of British India, in 1881, gives the population of that country as 253,891,821, or nearly 40,00,000 more than Mr. Kiddle allows for all the British possessions outside the British Islania. Is it not possible that the population given in Montreal is more nearly accurate than that given by Mr. Kiddle!

ENGLISH INTEREST IN THE LATE ELECTION

ENGLISH INTEREST IN THE LATE ELECTION

To the Editor of The Probuse. Sin: I send you the following extract from a

SIR: I send you the following extract from a setter written by Mr. D. P. Ella, of Cleveland, Ohlo, now in Europe:

The English people take a deep interest in the Presidential canvase now being carried on in the United States and I need hardly say they are deeply solicitous for the success of the Democrats. They regard the tariff question as the great practical issue, and look upon the Republicans as the champions of the tariff. I have been surprised in talking with intelligent Englishmon to observe how well informed they seem to be upon the subject, and how clearly they see that the election of Mr. Cleveland will give them a market for the manufactured coods of every kind which they have for many months been accumulating, and which the wholesome influence of our present tariff now prevents them from shipping to America. "Repeal your tariff laws," said an intelligent gentleman from Manchesier to me a few days age, ," and we will give you a good price for your cotton, pay the freight on it to England, manufacture it into good fabrics, pay the freight on it to America, and sell if to your people cheaper than your own people can afford it." Yes, I said, but how do you do it! Our facilities for material and finel and everything but labor are fully equal to yours. "Ah! yes," he said, " but we can beat you on labor." I understood what he meant when a few day inter! went into one of the largest linen factories of Bolfast, and was told by a skilled weaver that he worked twolve hours a day and received \$1.50 per day, for his toll, out of which he had to maintain his family. I cannot believe that our American laborers in the factories of New-England and in the iron mills of the Western and Middle States, can be induced to support a party whose avowed purpose it is to destroy that system of proteotion by which they are reared above the wrethed teller in the manufactories of Great Britain. But, I did not instend to write a political letter, being no politicalan, but simply a plain business man, but one who likes to trade wi etter written by Mr. D. P. Ellis, of Cleveland, Onto,

cention at Berlin, a few weeks ago, and is well known at home for his enterprise and liberality. Brooklyn, Nov. 5, 1884.

ANECDOTES OF ACTORS.

It need hardly be added that they gave it.

ETIQUETTE IN DRINKING.

Prom The London Breace's Guardian.

The custom of touching glasses prior to drinking healths is common in England and other countries, and especially in Germany. It is curious to trace how this custom has prevaited, and still exists even among savage tribes. To drink out of the same cup and to said off the same plate was one of the ways in which the ancients celebrated a marriage, and the wedding feast continues to be not the least important of the marriage ceremonies to the present day. The Indians of Bradi retain a custom of drinking together a little brandy, as a sign that the marriage is concluded. In China similar customs are met with.

In the medaeval banquets of Germany it was the customs are met with.

In the medaeval banquets of Germany it was the custom saze, and thus smaller cups or glasses were adopted, and the old custom was conformed to the drinkers tonebing their glasses before drinking. The ceremony attending the passing and drinking out of the drinkers tonebing their glasses before drinking. The ceremony attending the passing and drinking out of the Justice of our college balls, is said to have arisen from the arsasenation of King Edward.

It was then the custom of the Anglo-Saxens to pass round a large cup, from which each guest drank. Whe round a large cup, from which each guest drank. Whe thus drank stood up, and, as he litted up the oup with both hands, his body was exposed witmont any defence to a blow, and toe becasion was aften sched by an escent to marder him. To prevent this the following plan was adopted: When one of the company stood up to drink he required the companion who sat next to him to be his pleige—that is, to be responsible for protecting him against anybody who should attempt to take advantage of his defenceiess position. This companion atood up also, and raised his drawn aword in his hand to decade the drinker while drinking. This practise, in a some what altered form, contanued long after the condition of society had cased to require it, and was the origin of the modern